

Possible total = 7

Thesis = 1 point

Contextualization = 1 point

Evidence = 3

(Three docs = 1 point

(Six docs = 2 points

(Outside information = 1 point)

3 docs analyzed correctly = 1

Complex understanding
of the historical period = 1

Elizabeth I, Queen of England from 1558-1603, brought much success and political stability to her nation during her long reign. She helped create an empire on which the sun literally never set, and reigned over a country where religious differences that tore other nations apart were rare. She was a queen in an age of kings, and ideas about gender during her time greatly influenced her rule. Religious leaders often held negative views of the female queen, while others, including those closest to her and her troops, whom she inspired in times of need, admired her ability to rule.

1st body paragraph - Doc 1 (Scottish reformer)

2nd paragraph - Docs 2 & 3 (English church)

3rd paragraph - Docs 5 (doctor) & 6 (speech)

4th paragraph - Doc 4 (French ambassador)

You always need a Topic Sentence.

NEVER start a paragraph with doc information.

Religious leaders often held negative views of the female queen, while others, including those closest to her and her troops, whom she inspired in times of need, admired her ability to rule.

Some people held negative views of the female queen because of religious beliefs. John Knox, the Scottish reformer (Doc. 1), wrote a document entitled "The First Blast of the Trumpet against the Monstrous Regiment of Women," in 1558, only three years after the Peace of Augsburg helped relive some religious strife that had riddled much of Europe. As a protestant religious reformer, Knox was well-versed in the Bible and relied on its literal meaning. Since it states that women are not to have authority above men, he naturally would apply that idea to a female ruler such as Queen Elizabeth I.

1

Source: John Knox, Scottish religious reformer, First Blast of the Trumpet Against the Monstrous Regiment of Women, 1558.

To promote a Woman to bear rule, superiority, dominion, or empire above any Realm, Nation, or City, is against all Nature . . . it is the subversion of good order, of all equity and justice. . . . And that the Holy Ghost does manifestly express, saying: "I suffer not a woman to usurp authority above the man." . . . So both by God's law and the interpretation of the Holy Ghost, women are utterly forbidden to occupy the place of God in the offices aforesaid

As a protestant religious reformer, Knox was well-versed in the Bible and relied on its literal meaning. Since it states that women are not to have authority above men, he naturally would apply that idea to a female ruler such as Queen Elizabeth I.

2

Source: Nicholas Heath, archbishop of York, in a debate before the House of Lords, 1558.

To preach or minister the holy sacraments, a woman may not. . . . A woman in the degrees of Christ's church is not called to be an apostle, nor evangelist, nor to be a shepherd, neither a doctor or preacher. Therefore her Highness [Elizabeth I] cannot be supreme head of Christ's militant church, nor yet of any part thereof.

Heath (doc 2) is a church official and bases his negative view of Queen Elizabeth I on her gender on religious teaching, of which he would be well versed.

The fact that Heath (doc 2) calls the Church of England a "militant" church implies that he is Catholic, and may have been opposed to having Elizabeth I as Queen because she was a Protestant.

3

Source: The Second Book of Homilies, produced by bishops of the Church of England, authorized by Elizabeth I, 1562.

The husband ought to be the leader and author of love in cherishing and increasing concord. . . . But as for wives, they must obey their husbands, and cease from commanding, and perform subjection. For this surely doth nourish concord very much, when the wife is ready at hand at her husband's commandment

Since this book was authorized by the queen herself, it is surprising that the bishops of the Church of England would be so unbending in their view that women should not command men. This shows that their views on the submissive role of women extended even to their queen who supported their work.

4

Source: Jacques Bochetel de La Forest, French ambassador to England, report on Elizabeth I's response to a proposed Parliamentary petition on the succession question, 1566.

What they asked was nothing less than wishing her to dig her grave before she was dead [Then], addressing herself to the Lords, she said: "My Lords, do what you will. As for myself, I shall do nothing but according to my pleasure. All the resolutions which you may make have no force without my consent and authority; besides what you desire is an affair of much too great importance to be declared to a knot of harebrains. I will take counsel with men who understand justice and the laws, as I am deliberating to do: I will choose half a dozen of the most able I can find in my kingdom for consultation, and after having their advice, I will then discover to you my will." On this she dismissed them in great anger.

As information from an official report by the French ambassador, the information is would be expected to be accurate and therefore very credible. La Forest portrays Elizabeth as a wise and powerful ruler who sought advice from others and did not take her responsibilities as queen lightly.

Since France had no first-hand experience with a monarch who worked with Parliament, the French ambassador portrays her conversation with Parliament as one with great power, wisdom, and influence, much like he would have expected from an absolute monarch in France.

5

Source: William Clowes, personal surgeon of Elizabeth I, treatise, 1602.

Let us all (according to our bounden duties) continually pray unto the Almighty God to grant [Elizabeth] long life, much happiness, peace and tranquillity; that he will bless, keep and defend her Sacred person from the malice of her known and unknown enemies, so that she may forever reign over us (if it please the Lord God) even unto the end of the world, still to cure and heal many thousands more, than ever she hath yet done.

As her personal doctor, Clowes likely had many personal encounters with Elizabeth I was very impressed with her. He believed her rule was great for England.

6

Source: Elizabeth I, speech to English troops delivered in 1588, before the attempted invasion of the Spanish Armada, recorded in a letter by an eyewitness, 1623.

I have placed my chiefest strength and safeguard in the loyal hearts and good will of my subjects. And therefore I am come amongst you at this time, not as for my recreation or sport, but being resolved, in the midst and heat of the battle, to live or die amongst you all: to lay down, for my God, and for my kingdom, and for my people, my honor and my blood, even the dust. I know I have but the body of a weak and feeble woman, but I have the heart and stomach of a king, and of a king of England, too; and think foul scorn that Parma or Spain, or any prince of Europe, should dare to invade the borders of my realms: to which, rather than any dishonor should grow by me, I myself will take up arms. I myself will be your general, judge, and rewarder of every one of your virtues in the field.

Elizabeth's speech to her troops was intended to inspire them for battle. She acknowledges the perception that she is but a 'weak and feeble woman,' but goes on to show her love and respect for her people and ensure her troops of her determination to defend their land as well as any man could do.

Elizabeth DBQ.notebook

